

Preble County Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, OHIO, FEB. 19, 1857.

WANTED.

A boy from 15 to 17 years old, with a tolerably good education, will be taken at this Office to learn the Printing, if application be made soon.

Thanks.

To Mr. JERRY ACHES, of Eldorado, for the list of nine new subscribers he sent to us, accompanied with the cash. Also, to Mr. A. W. YOST, of Camden, for a list of six; to Mr. ROBT. GRAY, of Dixon township, for three, and to Squire KELLEY, of Lewisburg, for three. This is right friends, send them along, our list is steadily increasing. A few more weeks work like the last two, and we will have reached our mark.

We neglected a week or so ago to acknowledge the receipt of four subscribers from our friend DR. PECK, of New Paris. There are a few other Townships we would like to hear from soon.

Another Pioneer Gone.

On the 11th day of this month, PETER VAN AUSSAL, after a severe illness, caused by a sudden fall, died in the 80th year of his age. He resided in this county for more than fifty years—for a long time held the office of Justice of the Peace—afterwards he served as an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a kind husband—an affectionate father—an industrious pioneer—a quiet citizen—in all his acts he was esteemed an honest man, by all who knew him.

The Firemen's Banquet.

This affair which came off at the "American House" on Friday evening last, was a very brilliant and spirited one. We have seldom had the pleasure of being present on an occasion of this kind, where so much good feeling characterized the whole proceedings. About 9 o'clock some thirty or forty members of the "Trenton Fire Company"—the "Eaton Cornet Band," Editors of the papers, and a few other distinguished "dead heads," seated themselves at a table, and partook of a very elegant and splendid supper, prepared by Mr. W. M. JERRISON, the Host of the "American House," and which gave proof that he is indeed a prince among landlords. After it had been made known that the company had done ample justice to the "good things" so abundantly prepared, the Toasts were then read by Mr. W. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary of the Fire Company, some of which created considerable merriment. Speeches were then made by Messrs. Hendricks, Foss, and Morris, which were amusing and entertaining, and contained some good hints to those property-holders in Eaton, who in no manner aid or encourage the Fire Company, a matter to which we may refer more at length when our space will permit. This occasion was enlivened during the evening by the "Cornet Band," which always discourses such excellent music.

"Butler County Democrat."

Is the title of a new paper started at Middletown, Butler county, by a brother of the editor of this paper. Of course we wish *Charley* success in his undertaking. Butler county can now boast of two very excellent democratic papers, the *Telegraph* and *Democrat*, and we hope the sterling and indomitable democracy will rally to their support by the thousands. There are enough in that county to give both papers a good paying circulation, and we have not the least doubt but that they will do it.

Defeated.

We regret to have to it announce that Mr. SLOVEN was defeated on last Monday, for re-election to the Legislature from Hamilton county, by a very small majority.

"Godey's Lady's Book" for March has been received, beautifully illustrated, and filled with choice and excellent reading matter. "Godey's" engravings are the finest of any other Magazine, and the literary contents cannot be surpassed; they are from the pens of the best talent the country affords.

A letter from Sevastopol states the city is gradually becoming re-peopled. It now contains about seven thousand inhabitants; Kamiesch two thousand. Three hundred houses, partly destroyed during the siege, have been rebuilt, and eighty new ones constructed.

It is stated by Havana correspondents of New York and New Orleans papers that the Captain General of Cuba will probably at once reduce the present almost prohibitory duties on American flour, in compliance with the petition of a very large number of Spanish merchants and bakers!

The 22d of February—Washington's Birthday.

Next Sabbath is the 22d of February, and the 125th anniversary of the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON. Wherever there is a heart pulsating for human liberty and human happiness, it will swell with pride in remembering the associations connected with that day, and with hope, as it recalls the history of that brighter period inaugurated in the Western World by the great man whose name endears the day. Born at a time when the Colonies numbered scarcely more than three quarters of a million inhabitants, and his native Virginia was harassed by a savage foe and menaced with the aggressions of France, whose agents and officers had firmly established themselves at the head-waters of the Ohio, and were extending the power of their royal master toward the Mississippi by a chain of fortified posts that hedged in and threatened to stifle, or in time subdue, the young States of the East, the gallant youth of Washington was so highly distinguished by every manly and soldierly attribute, that at the age of nineteen he was intrusted by Gov. Dinwiddie with a mission of the most delicate and important nature. It was bravely and faithfully discharged, although it bore him into the power of the enemy and through the unnumbered dangers of the wilderness; and from that time forward his career was one of glory, no difference in what manner we behold him. But it is while we trace his actions in the hour of adversity that our hearts are filled with enthusiasm.

In 1776, when with an ill-disciplined, dispirited, numerically inferior and almost starving, naked and perishing army, he was driven from point to point away from Long Island by the overwhelming forces of Lord Howe, and after the route of Kip's Bay, the tears rolled down his cheeks as he sat, spyglass in hand, upon the Palisade rocks, and beheld the American ensign sink from the parapets of Fort Washington; and again, when the vile enemies which over beset the path of the good and great were doing their utmost in secret against him, and his soldierly, utterly disheartened by their wretched condition and constant defeat, were deserting on every side, while the yomany of the country, deeming all lost, were hastening to the British camp to make submission; do we find that mighty spirit sinking beneath accumulated difficulties that would have crushed any other man on earth. No, it remained calm and undimmed, and while the clamor raised by his foes, was at its height, and in spite of ice and snow and sleet, he crosses the Delaware, and falling like a thunderbolt upon the enemy at Trenton, and then at Princeton, in the very exultation and certainty of their triumph, sweeps away their boasted strength and prowess, and frees his country, almost at a blow. But these are incidents prominent in the life of Washington, and so familiar to every school-boy, that we need not rehearse them. Living, he united in his person every attribute of genuine greatness. In youth he was true and warm; in age wise, cautious and considerate; in prosperity his early friends were not forgotten nor the poor turned from his door; in adversity manly and christian fortitude conquered the ills of fate. Victory was only prized because it served his country, and then was tempered by benign lenity to the prisoner and regret for the fallen. In the hour of her agony his "country" found in him a deliverer; in the noonday of her triumph, she found in him a devoted servant. He rejected a crown to wear an immortal wreath. He became not a king, but will forever be called the Father of the Republic—the Father of his Country!

There is every reason to believe that Spain will immediately proceed to invade Mexico, in consequence of the inhuman treatment of Spaniards there. Several atrocious murders have been committed on the Spanish residents. In one large sugar estate every Spaniard has been murdered in cold blood, and the murderers are said to have been the most ardent supporters of President Comonfort. There is no prospect of their being brought to justice. The whole diplomatic corps of Mexico, including our own Minister, Mr. Forsyth, has protested against this foul act. The lives and property of Spaniards throughout the country are now believed unsafe, and the Spanish squadron at Havana has been ordered to Vera Cruz and to distribute themselves along the Gulf.

While the funeral obsequies of the late Preston S. Brooks were proceeding at Washington, on Thursday afternoon, there was unpacked from the express freight of the California steamer at New York, asplendid cane, inscribed, "To the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, Washington, D. C. Presented by the citizens of Tehama, California."

The Keokuk (Iowa) Post gives the instance of a young man who located in that city some time since without a shilling, and in ninety days was worth \$8,000. Such cases, it states, are quite common.

Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

We have no intention of indulging in any conjectures or speculations as to the composition of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, nor of engaging in any discussion as to the claims of sections or States, or of the qualifications of individuals for cabinet appointments. Our object is to express the conviction we feel, that when the cabinet is announced it will command the public confidence, and be regarded as a sure indication of the wise discrimination and the enlightened patriotism with which Mr. Buchanan has taken the first great step in his administration. We believe it is generally known that one of the objects of his late visit to Washington was to lend a willing ear to all the suggestions and views which any of his political friends might choose to make. We believe that it is now still better known that he proved himself a most patient and discreet listener, whilst he not only kept his counsels, but kept his mind open to be profited by all that he might hear. Our confidence in his fitness for the responsible duties of his position is greatly increased by the fact that whilst Mr. Buchanan was accessible to all, listened to all, responded frankly to all, yet that he left without having dropped a single remark which was inconsistent with his avowed purpose to reserve his mind uncommitted until he had acquired all the information within his reach. We doubt not that he has obtained the information he desired, and the result will be the formation of a cabinet which will rally to his support the cordial and united approval of the national men throughout the country. Speculations as to the individuals who may compose it are naturally made, but no one can do more than speculate. We are content to await the announcement, and to look for it with the most perfect assurance that the cabinet will be such as to vindicate the wisdom of the people in placing Mr. Buchanan in the Executive chair.—*Washington Union.*

Andrew Jackson and Franklin Pierce.

Gen Jackson was, if possible, says the *Journal of Commerce*, a better abused man than President Pierce has been.—Truth and justice will yet do for the latter what they have done for the former. His defamers will skulk away as Gen. Jackson's do now, and very likely will claim to have been his friends. In our opinion, President Pierce's administration has been as honest and patriotic, and about as advantageous to the public interests, as Gen. Jackson's was. What one thing, foreign or domestic, has he undertaken that he has not accomplished, and what one measure of public policy has he accomplished that the nation, as a whole, would wish to see reversed? Echo answers, "What one?"

Rev. Isaac S. Kallioch.

This pious political preacher, who rivalled even Ward Beecher in the violence of his political harangues during the Presidential election, and who, subsequently, at a Fremont supper at Rockland, Maine, declared that they—the Black Republicans—had "compelled Buchanan to go into the Presidency under a protest from the christianity, the intelligence and the decency of the North," has recently been charged, on the oath of two respectable, disinterested men, with unlawful intimacy with a married woman of Boston, the friend and companion of his wife! If he is a sample of christianity and decency that protested against Mr. Buchanan's election, Mr. B. will not suffer much from the protest.

Women's Rights.

On Friday, of last week, Mr. Cattell, of the Senate, made a report on the subject of allowing women the right to vote, hold offices, and, of course, to work the roads, and do most other things just as men do now, and backed his report by a long speech in favor of women's rights, *per se*. His report wound up with the following resolution, which was ordered to be published in the Legislative appendix:

"Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to report to the Senate a bill to submit to the qualified electors at the next election for Senators and Representatives, an amendment to the Constitution, whereby the elective franchise shall be extended to all citizens of Ohio, without distinction of sex."

Dr. Thrasher Lyons, the gay Lothario who ruined so many respectable females in New York, and then made tracks for Europe, some months since, writes to a friend that he is about to return to that city to bring suits for slander against editors of such newspapers as have published accounts of his misdeeds.

The municipal Election on the 3d inst., in the city of Lancaster, Pa., resulted in the election of ZIMMERMAN, democrat, Mayor, by forty two majority over all other candidates. The vote was as follows: Zimmerman (Dem.) 1,117; Barrow (Independent) 504; White (Citizens) 341; Huber (Old Line Whig) 230.

The total amount of gold brought from California last year, was forty and a quarter millions of dollars.

The Press.

One of the best and truest pictures of the labors of the country editor we ever remember having read, is given by the editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, in an article upon those members of Congress who recently took occasion to give vent to some simple bursts of indignation against the editors of newspapers in general. Here it is, which we know to be correct in the main, from experience:

"But, take our weekly country papers, examine them, and consider the amount of labor in setting them up, and the strength and cultivation of intellect demanded to write the leading article, and to make selections of news paragraphs, re-writing and condensing of paragraphs, &c. The story on the outside to be read by the family fireside. The poetry for the young women, and the Congressional and Legislative news for the men, and extracts from the agricultural papers for the farmers, the prices of cattle and grain, the jokes and anecdotes for the youth, and all mixed with scraps of local news to make the paper a welcome and looked for visitor to the subscribers. This has to be done every week, and in many cases the man who does these things, stands at the case during the day, setting the matter in type—his own editor, his own pressman, his own folder and director, and for all this he gets a bare living. He is expected to attend the conventions of his party—to write the resolutions to be offered, or the toasts to be given, and to be expected to make a good speech for his candidate, if he fails to make one for himself. He receives the subscription to his paper in wood, coal or truck, and makes a discount for ready pay. The men for whom he has labored, patronize him to the amount of a yearly subscription, sometimes not, often not at all. Thus he goes on, year after year, working for men and his party, and often treated with coldness and neglect than with kindness and generosity."

Some of the Know-Nothing papers (says the *Nashville Union*) profess to believe that Mr. Buchanan will not be true to the South on Kansas matters. We tell these papers that to be true to the South, it is only necessary that he should be true to the constitution. The Democratic party does not expect or desire that the incoming administration shall do anything to make Kansas a free or slave State; that is exactly the policy we oppose. Nor do they care what Mr. Buchanan's private views may be on the abstract question of slavery, so he recognizes and enforces its constitutional rights. The Democracy stand upon national, not sectional principles; and all they ask for is, that no outside influence shall be brought to bear upon this question, but that it shall be left solely to those whom it concerns, viz: *The people of the Territory themselves.*

Death of Dr. Kane.

The whole American public will hear with great sadness of the death of Dr. Kane, which the last news from Havana, as published in our telegraphic column, leads us to expect. The marvelous daring, courage and resolution which he displayed in his famous Arctic expedition, which are so manifest in his modest and elegant narrative, have made his name celebrated throughout the civilized world where science and learning have any votaries. During his memorable expedition, the innumerable hardships which he encountered impaired his constitution, and brought on the disease which has since proved fatal. In his death the United States have lost one of their most worthy sons, whose exertions in the cause of philanthropy and geographical science have conferred upon their flag immortal renown.—*Cin. Eng.*

The New Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill modified, as reported by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, embraces the following features:

Schedules five, ten and fifteen per cent., of the act of 1846, with few exceptions, are absorbed by the free list.

The forty per cent. schedule, principally Spices, is also, with the exception of a few items, carried to the free list, which reduces the revenues about six million of dollars.

The hundred per cent. schedule, "Spirits," is brought down one half. Sugar, Molasses, Lead, Salt, Wool and Hemp, are put at ten per cent., reducing the revenues about seven millions of dollars.

Iron, Cotton, Woolen and Silk manufactures are retained as new.

The old twenty, twenty five and thirty per cent. schedules are not materially changed, but some items in them are carried to the free list.

The direct reduction of the revenues, annually, will be about \$13,000,000, which it is supposed will be increased some millions by the effects of the measure in substituting home manufactures for those imported.

The present Congress ceases to exist on the 4th of next month. This is the first, and the people all hope it will be the last Fusion Congress. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, in summing up the doings of this Congress says a great deal of fuss has been made, then asks what has been accomplished, and sums up the doings of the session as follows:

First, they fought forty days and forty nights over the Speakership. Then cussed and discussed Kansas ninety days and nights, Sundays included.—They turned Whitfield out and would not let Reeder come in. They admitted Kansas with a revolutionary government half way into the Union, refused to vote supplies for the army and ran away from the Capitol. The President called them back, made them disgorge and dismissed them. They have met again and are now about to depart never to return.

ANOTHER FREMONT BLACK REPUBLICAN CLERGYMAN EXPOSED.—The *Carrollton (O.) Democrat* of the 14th of February says:

In our own county the Rev. Mr. Barclay, a Swedenborgian, of Norristown, who showered holy wrath upon the Democracy in the last campaign, has got himself into a nice box with a young lady of that vicinity. He will be tried at the next term of Common Pleas—commencing on the 23d inst.—for seduction. Guard against these wolves in sheep's clothing! Shame Black Republican politicians, preachers as you would the devil. Their words are lies, and their touch pollution.

The Iowa Capital.

Demoin is the name of the newly located and (by legislative act) established capital of our flourishing sister Iowa, to which the archives and offices are to be removed early in the spring. The *Burlington Gazette* says:

The building for the accommodation of the Legislature, &c., is already up and inclosed, and only remains to be plastered and painted. In style, arrangement and capacity it is far superior to the old one at Iowa City, and will be furnished rent free so long as the State may desire to occupy it.

The city of Demoin now has within its inclosed limits a population of some five thousand souls, and it is confidently expected that this population will be doubled within the ensuing year. Aside from considerations connected with the capital, it is the railroad center of the State, and also the center of one of the most extensive and productive regions of country in the West, all which is and ever must be tributary to its interests. The Davenport road will be at once extended west, as fast as men and money can build it, from Iowa City to the new capital, thus furnishing the advantages of an eastern outlet at a very early day. There are already numerous fine hotels in the city, and three or four more very extensive ones are under contract, some of them in course of construction. There is a large amount of, and any amount of enterprise among the citizens.

It has been erroneously believed that the capital was to remain where it is now, at Iowa City. The *Gazette* says it is without any foundation in fact, the Legislature refuse to entertain any proposition to that end.

What it is to be True to the South.

"Some of the Know-Nothing papers (says the *Nashville Union*) profess to believe that Mr. Buchanan will not be true to the South on Kansas matters. We tell these papers that to be true to the South, it is only necessary that he should be true to the constitution. The Democratic party does not expect or desire that the incoming administration shall do anything to make Kansas a free or slave State; that is exactly the policy we oppose. Nor do they care what Mr. Buchanan's private views may be on the abstract question of slavery, so he recognizes and enforces its constitutional rights. The Democracy stand upon national, not sectional principles; and all they ask for is, that no outside influence shall be brought to bear upon this question, but that it shall be left solely to those whom it concerns, viz: *The people of the Territory themselves.*

Commenting upon this extract, the *Syracuse Journal*, "a shrieking" agitator against the Democracy in the late election, says:

"If all southern papers and all southern people reasoned as fairly as does our Nashville contemporary, and afterwards allowed such reasoning to regulate their actions, the feud which exists between the North and the South would be summarily abolished."

Yet this doctrine, which so satisfies the *Journal* now, was that of President Buchanan's letter in accepting the Cincinnati nomination, and in regard to which the whole pack of Republican dogs, from the big fellows in the pulpit to the little curs in the kennel, set up a howl.—*Albany Argus.*

The wolves in the river counties of Iowa have become so ravenous as to destroy horses and cattle, and have attacked persons. On the evening of the 5th ultimo a son and daughter of Mr. Stockdale left their residence on a fork of the Little Sioux River, in Woodbury, to attend a party at a neighbor's, about two miles distant, and have not since been heard of. On the morning of the 6th the bereaved parents sent to South-on for assistance and searched the neighborhood around them, and as no traces of the lost ones had been found, the conclusion is that they had been attacked by the wolves and devoured. A gentleman from Wisconsin, who visited Iowa lately, states in a private letter that he was chased for miles by these ravenous creatures and barely escaped from them with his life. He describes them as frightfully ferocious.

POSTOFFICE AT DUBUQUE CRUSHED.—TWO PERSONS KILLED.—On Friday afternoon, about three o'clock, the roof of the new four story building at Dubuque, in which the postoffice had lately been located, fell in, on account of the weight of snow upon it. The back wall fell upon a small frame house adjoining, and crushed it, killing two persons, an old man and his wife. The floors in the upper stories of the building were crushed in, but, fortunately, the second story floor remained firm and protected the inmates of the postoffice. One clerk was slightly injured. This building was one of the finest in Dubuque.

The "garrotte" fever is proving to be as contagious as any other social pestilence. In Baltimore, an estimable gentleman, and a partner in one of the oldest banking houses in the city, was a few evenings since "garrotted" at the corner of two of the most public streets, and robbed of a large amount of money. The outrage was accomplished so swiftly, that alarm and pursuit were useless.

The Black Republicans only paid twenty-one dollars and twenty cents on the State debt of Ohio last year! In the three years previous, under Democratic rule, the amount paid was over a million and a half of dollars. The money which should have been used by the republicans in paying off the debt, was used by them for State expenses.—*Sen. Advertiser.*

It is said that England draws from us annually some \$500,000 for steel pens. This is strange, when we remember that one of the earliest lessons taught by all Yankee schoolmasters was how to make our own pens.

Retrospect and Prospect.

We alluded the other day to the fact that our opponents were already engaged in working for the ascendancy in the coming Presidential contest. We will not circumscribe the limits of their labors to that contest—they are endeavoring to compass the State elections also. Their precise purpose, in detail, we cannot tell—they do not know exactly to what goal they are tending; but they are working. There is no doubt about this—we see it—we hear it—and if our friends of the Democratic party will look around, they will both see and hear, and if they are wise, they will work too, and circumvent their foes by counteracting them. It makes little difference to men of energy *where* the opposition are driving at—they should be vigilant and work.

A note of warning will not, we believe be useless. We have given the initiative already. We will only add a few words, which we hope will be remembered and acted upon by the National Democrats here and elsewhere.

The recent canvass was contested by all parties. The Democrats and national men, contended against all the factions in the country, and secured the ascendancy. When all the circumstances are considered, we believe the victory over the *ins* will be pronounced to be the most brilliant ever before achieved in the annals of politics in this country. We fear that the success achieved by the national men of the Union, in the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge, will have the effect of relaxing the exertions of the Democracy in providing for like contingencies. We already notice a disposition on the part of some to "recline upon their laurels." Montgomery county will not follow in the wake of such men. She is wide awake, and her sterling Democracy are already preparing to meet the foe in the next encounter! We will conquer—"mark the prediction."

The Democracy throughout the country should be wide awake. "Watch the enemy," provide for every possible contingency, and do not "sleep upon your arms," friends. "Be vigilant, active, brave," and you will surely hold the advantage you have already obtained.—*Duyton Empire.*

The Blood Marks of Murder.

One of the reporters of the *New York Times* visited the room where Dr. Burdell was murdered, and makes mention of the following singular fact:

By the side of the closet door, which is thickly splashed with blood, hangs a political chart, on which were printed the names of the candidates and the platform of the three great parties to the last Presidential struggle. Curiously enough upon that sentence in the Republican platform which reads: "Murders, robbery and arson have been encouraged, and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished," a blood spot has fallen on the word "murders," and another on the word "unpunished." The sentence proceeds: "and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and prompt punishment hereafter." This passage is marked significantly, as by an index-finger, by a long spirt of blood.

Railroad Commissioners.

Senator Brand has introduced a bill establishing a Board of Railroad Commissioners in this State. They are authorized by the bill to hold conventions of railway officers, in which rules and regulations may be adopted, which, when approved by the Commissioners, shall be binding. Any violation of them resulting in death may be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Holloway's Pills operate beneficially not only upon the diseased organs, but upon the constitution of the invalid.

To quicken the torpid stomach, enable the disordered liver to secrete a due portion of healthy bile, and remove obstructions from the intestines, are important objects; but Holloway's Pills do more than this. They recruit the stamina of the patient, and infuse tone and vigor into the whole vital machinery. The animal spirits, sympathizing with the physical powers, become light and buoyant, and that greatest of earthly blessings—a sound mind in a sound body—is the result. Thousands of persons who have been cured of chronic dyspepsia and its attendant depression, by this powerful alterative and tonic, know this to be literally true.

POPULATION OF MISSOURI.—A census of the State of Missouri, which has just been taken, shows a total of 912,206, divided as follows: Free whites, 819,593; free blacks, 2,632; slaves, 89,590. Increase of white population in six years, 224,453, or over 28 per cent; increase of slaves, 1,823, or a fraction over 2 per cent. Two counties return no slaves, twenty counties report only 1,000; the highest reaching only 96, and the lowest having 8.

PUNISHMENT OF SLAVES.—The Mississippi Legislature has just passed a bill prohibiting any owner of slaves from punishing them with more than "nine and thirty lashes" at any one time or for any one offense, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. All other unnecessary cruelty to slaves is also made indictable and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

There are twelve hundred and fifty seven pupils at present in Oberlin College, of which number five hundred are negroes.

It has been decided at the Pension Office that those who served in the Mexican war, on board the revenue cutter *Forward* are entitled to bounty land.

Sale of Lands in Iowa.

The Chicago Times of February 8 has a letter from Fort Dodge, Iowa, calling public attention to the public lands, which, by proclamation of the President, are to be brought into market on and after May 4, in the counties of Hancock, Kosciusko and Winnebago. There is a field open for capital and enterprise.—The writer says:

Fort Dodge will no doubt always be the most important place in this part of the State. It is pleasantly situated upon the east bank of the Des Moines River; it has a fine farming region all about it; the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad is to run through it when completed, and also the Des Moines Valley Road, now only projected, but a glance at the map, and a knowledge of the resources of the country, must satisfy any person that it will soon be a reality. The mineral wealth contained in this vicinity equals, if not surpasses, any part of the State. A coal mine has been opened and profitably worked upon the west bank of the river. Plaster of red and white chalk is found in abundance. Building lots in this city sell from \$400 to \$700. Great preparations are making for the spring immigration, which is expected to be very large.

I have been engaged for the space of five months during the past year, in examining this section of the country, with reference to its town sites and its farming lands, of which I have never seen better. The surface of the soil is far different in this State from that of Illinois or Indiana. The prairies are rolling, and present none of that dull monotonous aspect observable in those States. The streams are clear, with rapid currents, and this part of the State is very healthy; the fever and ague is unknown here.

Hardin county presents a fair indication of the rapidity with which this western world is filling up. Three years ago it was regarded as "out of the world,"—less than seventeen families were there—now, they are seventeen towns within her limits, and most of them in a thriving condition.

I saw the statement made in a Dubuque paper, about a week since, that the Dubuque and Pacific road had not made their selection of lands along their route. This is incorrect. They have been marked on the plats at the Land-office in this place, at least two months, and have been expected by all persons here to have been in market before this time. There remains some two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land subject to entry, after the railroad selections have been deducted.

The Burden Murder.—Farrell's Festivities.

The *New York Times*, which has heretofore regarded it as incredible that this astounding murder was perpetrated by inmates of the house has changed its opinion since the testimony of Farrell, of whose veracity it seems to entertain no doubt. In an editorial article on Wednesday it says:

The fact thus developed, of his going to the front door, explains the indications which led us originally to the belief that the murderer left the house after the deed was done—the appearance of blood upon the stairway-wall and the casement of the outer door. It seems now almost certain that Eckel was sequestered in the Doctor's room when he entered, and that he dealt him the fatal blow almost immediately after he had come in and seated himself at his desk. The rapidly with which the whole was accomplished is shown by the statements of the witness Farrell; that not more than a minute and a half elapsed after the Doctor's entrance before he heard the cry, and then the fall, and that within half a minute after that Eckel came to the door.

Mrs. Cunningham is also identified as having, in company with a gentleman, on Friday, purchased a sword-cane in Broadway—describing the kind desired, and saying they must have it on that day. This leaves it impossible to doubt her complicity in the murder, or that the whole affair was deliberately and systematically planned. How far other parties in the house were implicated, it is impossible to conjecture. Nothing has yet been shown to connect them with this most shocking deed. But it will be very difficult to convince the public that no noise was heard by any of the inmates on that night. If Mrs. Cunningham personally had any part in the murder, her daughters must have sworn falsely when they testified that she did not leave her bed after retiring that night. Of this, however, there is yet nothing like positive proof.

It seems to be established, by several witnesses, that there was a noise—that it was very peculiar and loud enough to attract attention in the street. Eckel was probably in the front room when Burdell entered the back room, and on going in to deal the blow he would be likely to leave the door between the rooms open. As one of the front windows was also open, a noise might very easily be heard in the street without being very audible in other parts of the house.

Eckel had taken off his coat and boots, and fully prepared himself for the bloody deed. He must also have left the house that night to dispose of the weapons he had used, his bloody clothes, and other mute witnesses of the murder, for these could not all have been burnt or put out of the way within the house. What disposition he has made of them will probably come to light hereafter.

In spite of the horror that the fastening of such a crime upon a woman must inspire, the public mind will experience a feeling of relief at the discovery of the guilty parties. The prospect that the deed would remain shrouded in darkness, and its perpetrators enjoy complete immunity, induced a feeling of alarm and discontent. The disclosure of the mystery will bring a corresponding sentiment of satisfaction.

Thirty Revolutionary soldiers died during the past year. The number on the pension list in July last was 514.